

REMARKS

The interview granted by the Examiner is greatly appreciated. In light of the interview, claims 8, 21, 28, 31, 42, 51 and 90 have been amended. Applicant also submits the following remarks for the Examiner's consideration.

Claims 1:

Claims 1 requires a microprocessor programmed to "dynamically generate a graphical view of a selected portion of said golf course based on said user's current location...including a portion of the golf course between the user's current position and the cup for the hole currently being played." The Examiner contends that Fisher teaches dynamically generating a graphical view of a selected portion of the golf course based on the user's current location. Applicant believes that the Examiner has misconstrued the teaching of the Fisher reference.

Applicant believes that Fisher discloses a golf display system that stores multiple predetermined views in memory. The specification discloses three views for each hole from two different perspectives. The three views are the entire hole, the approach shot, and the green. Col. 6, lines 28 – 31. The perspectives are bird's eye view and straight ahead. Depending on the perspective selected by the user, the golf display device selects one of the three distinct views based on the user's current position on the course. In contrast, Applicant's claimed invention dynamically generates views on-the-fly based on the user's current position, so there is approximately 50 million potential views for a typical course assuming a resolution of one yard.

Because Fisher does not teach dynamically generated views, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness with respect to claim 1..

Claim 8:

As suggested by the Examiner, claim 8 has been amended to state that the graphical view includes a visual indication representing the intended path or direction of the ball due to the next stroke. The visual indication may, for example, comprise a line of the display as shown in Fig. 4a. The Examiner acknowledged that the prior art does not teach a visual indication of the path or direction of a golf ball. Accordingly, it is believed that claim 8 is allowable.

Claims 11 and 92:

Claims 11 and 92 require the graphic display to show "a representation of forces on a ball on said green along a line between said user position and said cup." A visual depiction of this subject matter can be seen in Applicant's Figure 4b. The forces that may act on the ball are indicated as a series of lines indicating the direction of the break, and whose length is proportional to the magnitude of the forces at that position on the green.

The Examiner appears to rely solely on Fisher to support this rejection. However, the display of Fisher does not show the forces that act on the golf ball and cause it to break right or left. At best, Fisher discloses only topographical features of the course, such as the course slope. There is no mention in Fisher of a graphic representation of the forces acting on a golf ball. Accordingly, it is believed that claims 11 and 92 are allowable.

Claims 31 and 51:

Claims 31 and 51 require the graphic display to show "a visual indication of the amount and direction that the golf ball will break on the next putt." A visual depiction of this subject matter can be seen in Applicant's amended Figure 4b. The

amount and direction of the break are indicated by alphanumeric characters on the display.

The Examiner appears to rely solely on Fisher to support this rejection. However, the display of Fisher does not show a visual indication of the amount and direction of a break. At best, Fisher discloses only topographical features of the course, such as the course slope. Accordingly, it is believed that claims 11 and 92 are allowable.

Claims 28, 90 and 94:

Claims 28, 90 and 94 require the graphic display to include "a visual indication representing a probable landing area of the golf ball as a result of the next stroke." The Examiner should note that amended claims 28 and 90, and new claim 94, specifically recite a visual indication of a probable landing area. In Fig. 4, for example, the visual indication comprises an ellipse enclosing the probable landing area.

The Fisher patent does refer to a practice shot command that allows the user to view predictive results of hypothetical shots using different clubs. However, Fisher does not explain in any detail how the results of hypothetical shots are displayed. In fact, Fisher is completely silent about how the shot results are displayed. There is certainly no mention in Fisher of using a visual indication of a landing area as recited in amended claims 28 and 90. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claims 28 and 90.

Claim 93:

Finally, claim 93 recites that the graphical view is dynamically generated so that the view reflects what the user sees from the user's vantage point. These views are generated based on real-time positioning of the user on the golf course, and are

scaled and rotated to show the view from a vantage point appropriate for the user's current location. Contrast this with the views of Fisher that show only what is predetermined and pre-loaded into memory. Neither Reeves nor Fisher teach or suggest, alone or in combination, the subject matter of claim 93. Accordingly, Applicant requests the allowance of claim 93.

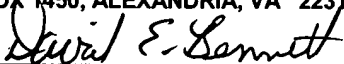
Claim 95 and 96:

Claims 95 and 96 depend respectively from claims 90 and 28. Claims 95 and 96 further define the visual indication of the probable landing area recited in their respective parent claims. Specifically, claims 95 and 96 claim that the landing area is represented as a closed geometric figure enclosing an area in which a defined percentage of shots is likely to land. The term geometric figure as used in the claim is intended to include both regular and irregular geometric forms. Fisher does not disclose this claimed feature. Accordingly, allowance of claim 95 and 96 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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